

(Continued from page 1)

winners with the leading award, "Crystal Skate-81" made at the Dzerzhkovskiy works, as a tournament trophy.

Over 250 Soviet and foreign newsman present at the press centre unanimously agreed that the display was a "tournament of sensations". Indeed, this was the most closely fought tournament in its 16-year history, with new winners emerging in all the events.

### KOTIN'S PROGRAMME WAS ONE SINGLE WHOLE

We have already reported upon the skilling victory of Larisa Salezyanova and Oleg Markov from Leningrad, who have thus carried on the winning traditions of their friends, world champions and twice "Moskovskiy Novosti" winners, Irina Vorobyova and Igor Lisovsky, who missed the tournament through injuries.

Compellito was keen in the men's event, as hot favourite Igor Bobrin from Leningrad, European champion and world championship medalist, who also won two previous tournaments, was edged by Vladimir Kotin, 19, now, in his third year at Moscow's Physical Training Institute, coached by the famous Yelena Chalkovskaya. After taking the end in the school figure skating and leaving both spectators and judges enchanted by a short programme which even brought him a 6.0 mark, Bobrin was, however, not at his best in the optional programme, and within minutes his hopes of success were dashed. I find it hardest to dance in front of Moscow audiences, Bobrin said last year, and one cannot help recalling this statement. This time, too, Igor failed to excel himself and Vladimir Kotin was at his best precisely at that critical moment, crowning his high-spirited programme with seven triple jumps. Kotin is that rare skater who is able to the artistic sense of Cranston with fine jumping and spinning techniques. Yelena Chalkovskaya told a press conference, What I most like about him is that, similar to Kovalyov, he can get himself into top condition for the crucial event, the free programme has no ups and downs. It is one single whole, very emotional, and difficult to unfold to the minutest detail.

Vitaly Yegorov, the 17-year-old half-bred youth from Khar'kov was third.

### DIFFERING DANCING STYLES

World bronze medallists Natalya Beleznyanova and Andrei Bukin coached by Tatyana Tarasova also put on a spectacular free programme in the dances.

## THE SKATING EXTRAVAGANZA



Vladimir Kotin (USSR).



Natalya Beleznyanova and Andrei Bukin (USSR).



Key Thompson from Canada.



Kanji Tanaka, Japan.



Rafaela Cezoniga and Masato Crippa, a dance duo from Italy.



Birgit Lorens and Knut Schubert, a figure skating pair from the GDR.



Grzegorz Glowacki, Poland.



Thirica tournament winners Irina Molevaya and Andrei Misenkov, silver European and world medallists, also provided memorable performances. The pair have reverted to their previous artistic style, now that they are coached by Natalya



Beverly Dempsey from Great Britain.

The first Olympic dancing 11st Lyudmila Pakhomova said this was the first time the pair so strikingly unfolded their potential. Since these gifted skaters won the compulsory dances, there is evidence enough to praise their accomplished skills.

Thirica tournament winners Irina Molevaya and Andrei Misenkov, silver European and world medallists, also provided memorable performances. The pair have reverted to their previous artistic style, now that they are coached by Natalya

Dubova, who replaced Pakhomova. Although it could be argued that she was the only thing they lacked in the race for victory.

Oleg Volozhnikov and Alexander Spivak from Moscow coached by Yelena Chalkovskaya came third. They proved still opponents for the winners to contend with and will have to be reckoned with at any large tournament.

The USSR also won the next seven places (in all 18 pairs entered the event). "I did not think you had so many top-class duos," we were told by the noted British coach expert Joan Slater, who was even more amazed by their varying styles.

### I AM TAKING HOME MY WARMEST FEELINGS

I was so much taken with the Moscow spectators I simply could not do badly, said Key Thompson from Toronto, who won the women's event. I hope the "Crystal Skate" victory will gain me a position in the national team to attend the next world championship. I am taking back home, apart from the prize and medals, my warmest feelings. The atmosphere of friendship which reigned at this representative tournament will be remembered by all the participants as the unforgettable holiday of figure skating.

Key came top of a field of 17, among them Svetlana Frankova and Kira Ivanova of the USSR, who won the last two tournaments. Ivanova was second, ahead of Kerstin Wolf of the GDR.

### TILL WE MEET AGAIN AT 'MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI' COMPETITION-82

While praising the recent winners, we recollect the names of the past stars who made their first appearances emerged in competitive sport at this tournament, like Irina Rodina and Alexander Zaitsev. Lyudmila Pakhomova and Alexander Gorshkov, Jen Hoffmann of the GDR, Americans Tai Babbie and Randy Gardner, David Santee, and the list goes on and on.

This year's fixture has retained its reputation for being a "tournament of hopes and discoveries". Celebrated skaters now face much opposition from up-and-coming rivals, who brought many changes to the sport and whose programmes already give a fair idea of their future Olympic performance. There is no doubt that the skaters will continue to develop towards the perfect performance, a harmonious blend of artistry and complexity. But now we say, till we meet again next year, to all these young men and women from various countries united by their love of the sport and devotion to it.

Alexander BUTSININ, Konstantin RAZIN

By air - from Moscow

## INFORMATION

No. 101 (313), DECEMBER 22-25, 1981

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Leonid Brezhnev is presented with the highest Soviet award.

Photo by V. Musafyrov and E. Pesov

## FESTIVITIES IN THE KREMLIN

Everyone of us have no concern other than to work for peace, the flourishing of our Motherland, and the well-being of the Soviet people, stressed Leonid Brezhnev during a ceremony in which Mikhail Suslov, Member of the Politburo and the CPSU Central Committee and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented him with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union.

The award presentation in Georgiyevsky Hall was followed by a reception marking Leonid Brezhnev's 75th birthday.

The speakers cordially greeted him upon the occasion and praised his work declaring Leonid Brezhnev an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

### THREE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES IN CPSU ACTIVITIES

Leonid Brezhnev specifically pointed out in his address that in all his jobs he concentrated on achieving three main goals: boosting the economy; improving ideological education; building up defence and promoting lasting peace. These are the three underlying principles in the work of our Party, he stressed, the resulting objective being the people's happiness. One is really honoured to have devoted one's whole life to this cause, and I am proud, he emphasized, to have been one of those with such a destiny.

He further spoke of the Party and people's tasks in the years to come.

### OUR IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

We have set up, he stressed, a technically very powerful socialist economic organism; we have

trained a vast number of specialists in all sectors of the economy, management and public life.

We must now arrange for the smooth operation of this mechanism and all the people running it.

The critical thing is to raise labour productivity throughout our entire economy, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized, using advanced technology and the scientific organization of labour, on the scale of development that in the most developed capitalist nations. The socialist system, he stressed, has all the potentialities needed for this, but the most important thing now is to use these sources correctly, rationally and thriftily.

We will have to considerably improve management, drawing on the experience and the creative initiative of our people and the best experience of the fraternal socialist countries as well as industrialized capitalist nations.

We will have, he continued, to elaborate and extensively introduce an effective set of material and moral incentives stimulating people to work to the best of their ability in upping the quality of products.

We will have to increase the civic awareness of all the Soviet people, their attitude towards work and socialist property, to upgrade their discipline and overall standards in work, public activities and at home.

All this must be done, he continued, if we are to ensure ourselves against difficulties we have still to grapple with in the country's advancement. More than that, all this absolutely has to be done to meet the critical goal of our Party and Soviet people in the building of a communist society. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are precisely geared towards reaching that goal.

### FOLLOWING A PEACEFUL COURSE

To be sure, we will have to do our utmost to ensure the security

of our country and lasting peace, which is so easy to give the current tense international situation, he continued.

Talking with foreign statesmen I sometimes heard them say they believed that Brezhnev is sincere in his peaceful intentions, yet this might not be the case with other people in the USSR.

I want to tell such persons that they know too little of the Soviet Union. Brezhnev's commitment to peace, he argued, is explained by the fact that it reflects the aspirations of the entire Soviet nation, and doubtless, the entire Soviet leadership, and expresses our Party and state's steady line in foreign policy. This line has been unflinchingly pursued since Lenin's time to this day. Our commitment to peace and peaceful cooperation with other nations comes from the very nature of our society, and this is precisely why we do not have and will not have people supporting war, aggression and adventurism in politics. Such is the case now, and it will remain so such in the future.

## MEETING IN VIENTIANE

Vientiane, Deputy Foreign Ministers representing Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Cuba, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, meeting in the Laotian capital, unanimously supported the three Indo-Chinese options for peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The communiqué concerning this information reported that the delegates praised the achievements in the reconstruction of a new Kampuchea and warned against interference in its internal affairs. The issues relating to Kampuchea must be solved only by the Kampuchean people and government, the people's sole legitimate representative, they stressed. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, should regain its lawful seat at the UN.

(Continued on page 2)

### FACTS and EVENTS

© The Greek personnel working for the US military bases in Greece have gone on strike protesting over poor working

conditions and the persecution of trade union activists.

© The Executive Committee of the Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of the USSR are donating a gift of medicines, bandages and medical tools to Mali's Red Cross society.



A booby-trapped pickup truck exploded near a West Beirut gasoline station (rear centre). Casualties included policemen (whose vehicle shown in foreground) dispatched to remove motorists before blast to check if the bomb had been planted. Photo AP-TASS

## CMEA COOPERATION HIGHLIGHTED

The newly published collected works, "L. I. Brezhnev on Cooperation Among CMEA Nations", comprises material from Brezhnev's works. "The World of Socialism—Triumph of the Great Ideas", and "Following Lenin's Course". It also includes press materials focusing on the basic questions to the develop-

ment of the socialist community as the most dynamic, stable and progressive force in the world today. The multipurposed and fruitful nature of CMEA cooperation and its underlying principles are also emphasized. The collection has been released by the CMEA Secretariat.

## Ice hockey competitions conclude

The USSR emerged victorious from the 18th International "Juvetta" tournament after defeating Finland, 3-2. Czechoslovakia, 2-1, and Sweden, 4-2. On Monday night they clashed with Czechoslovakia in the final game. The USSR are already 12-time winners of this prestigious tournament, sponsored by the International Ice Hockey Federation. Several "honor prize"

to that, Sweden beat Finland, 4-2, thus bringing Sweden the 3rd place.

**TIKHONOV CRITICAL OF CHANGES**

You must have noticed that the USSR—world, European, and Olympic titles and winners of the Canada Cup-81, beat their

(Continued on page 3)



## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

### DEAR READERS,

"Moscovskiy Novosti" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscovskiy Novosti" and "Moscovskiy Novosti".

"Moscovskiy Novosti" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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MOSCOW INFORMATION No. 79 (101)

## CURFEW CUT IN SOME AREAS OF POLAND

Warsaw. The PAP news agency has distributed a communiqué from the Polish Interior Ministry stating that the legal norms of martial law in the country are being observed, social and labour discipline is improving, and the crime rate has dropped. Normal work is con-

tinuing in more than 95 per cent of plants and factories. As a result, curfew hours have been reduced in some parts of the country. However, reduction does not apply to some enterprises where provocations from "Solidarity" and militants from counterrevolutionary groupings continue to stage unrest.

## Gandhi: WE WANT PEACE

Dalh. Addressing the activists of the ruling Indian National Congress Party, Indian Premier Indira Gandhi said she was willing to conduct talks with Pakistan on a non-attack part between the two countries. Pakistan President Zia ul-Haq's claims of Kashmir or Pakistan territory question the sincerity of this issue, said Mrs Gandhi. Kashmir has been an integral part of India, this remains

fixed. If the Pakistani leadership really want such a part they must show their interest in peace. In practice, she continued, Pakistan has rejected the many peace proposals India has offered. Our intentions are clear, we want peace, we do not want war. The peoples of India and Pakistan face similar problems, especially poverty, which could be solved if peace existed between our two countries.

## ISRAEL ANNEXES GOLAN HEIGHTS

Cairo. News agencies report that Tel Aviv has started implementing its decision to extend Israeli legislation to the Golan Heights.

The Syrians living in the Golan will be issued with Israeli residential permits, and must therefore comply only with Israel's administrative acts, including tax regulations. Israeli police have established themselves in all the towns and villages, but the Syrians living in this area are staging a strike in protest. Large Israeli contingents and heavy weapons are reported to have been sent to the Golan Heights. Also large quantities of tanks, army personnel carriers and artillery are being concentrated along the sector of the border facing Syria.

## BELGIUM WILL NOT YET DECIDE ON THE N-BOMB

Brussels. The new Belgian government headed by W. Maréchal has postponed its decision concerning the development of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on Belgian soil. This follows from the programme statement by the government presented to both chambers of the Belgian parliament.

The document stresses that the deployment of US missiles in Belgium depends on the outcome of the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. It also declares Belgium's determination to work for peace, détente, disarmament and international cooperation.

## VIEWPOINT

## NATO up in arms against peace advocates

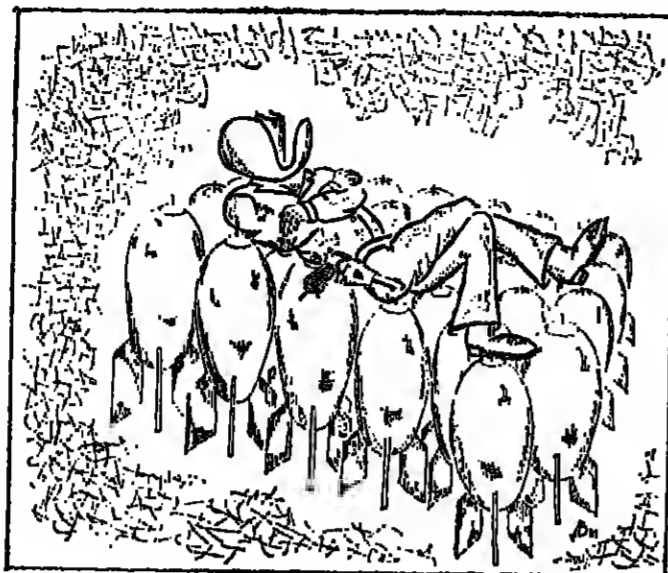
At first they were related to as "peace-mongers", and were told that they did not speak for the majority of people and that their actions were "Kromlin-arched". The Western powers decided then just to ignore them—but to no avail, as the anti-missile movement in Western Europe was gaining momentum. President Reagan then made his notorious address of the National Press Club, claiming that the US advocated peace and quite understood the feelings of these peoples opposed to the missile threat. Even then his words were interpreted by many as just an attempt to take the wind out of the sails of the peace activists, and later developments vindicated this belief.

The recent "Atlantic week" and statements by some high-ranking Washington politicians make it clear that the US is reluctant to heed the demands for

peace and disarmament. Moreover, Washington and NATO would like, as US Defense Secretary C. Weinberger put it, to launch a drive against the protest movement in Europe. NATO Secretary-General J. Luns echoes his words by claiming that the Atlantic alliance must hold peace movements in check.

What then is the scenario for such a drive? For one thing, the public will be intensively brainwashed regarding the mythical "Soviet threat" and NATO will still more cynically be advertised as an "instrument of peace". This surely will not be their main preoccupation, since NATO strategists have always relied on the show of force rather than on persuasion.

There is only one tactic Washington is set to beat the peace movement, stirring a new missile drive in Western Europe. Even having started the



Drawing by Dmitri Vorlakov

## Front for National Construction holds congress in Kampuchea

Phnompenh. The Front for the National Construction, Kampuchea's largest organization, is holding its 3rd congress here.

Addressing the opening ceremony, the General Secretary of the Front, the Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and the Chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea's State Council, Heng Samrin, stressed the novel situation following the successful general election of the local and national government. A new constitution has been adopted, and life is returning to normal. The most important task ahead is to ensure the success of this congress, stated the General Secretary.

A report made by the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Front for the National Construction of Kampuchea, Chea Sim, who summed up the results of the Front's activities over the past three years, and noted the success obtained in the reconstruction of the national economy, culture and health following the overthrow of the criminal Pol Pot clique. At present, the Front must mobilize the population so that they can participate in solving the tasks ahead of the national construction.

The congress is to elect a new Central Committee, adopt new rules and define the tasks for the future.

## USA CUSTOMS INSULT PHILIPPINOS

Manila. The deputies of the Provisional National Assembly in the Philippines have resolutely condemned the discriminatory actions by the American authorities against Philippine citizens.

In a unanimously adopted resolution, they emphasized that the rude behaviour of the American customs and immigra-

tion officials towards Philippine citizens, governmental officials, and even members of parliament who are entering the United States is a direct violation of international law. After the resolution was adopted, the Philippine Foreign Minister, Corina Romulo made a representation to the American charge d'affaires.

The progress at the Geneva talks hinges on the implementation of plans for the deployment of new US nuclear weapons and demands that they should be conducted from the "position of strength".

Is there any logic to this to press for "rearmament" alongside nuclear arms limitation talks is falsifying the very meaning of these talks. Very significant in this respect is that Washington does not limit itself to declarations only, as preparations are already afoot in Europe for the placement of American-made missiles. This includes the current training of service personnel at the Grantham Common base in Britain, which will employ up to 2,000 American and several hundred British servicemen. Work is under way in West Germany of the Arnsbeck bases, which will house Pershing 2 missiles, and the Kaldenkirchen base intended for cruise missiles.

Clearly all these preparations aim at convincing the West European public of the inevitability of a new round in the missile drive in Europe. These preparations are a step towards the long cherished goal to turn the West European into nuclear hostages, and present this as a fait accompli.

But can this beat the peace movement? In fact this strategy could only invite fresh protest.

## Greece plans to liquidate American bases

Beirut. In an interview for the Lebanese weekly "Al-Dustour", Greece's Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu commented that Greek people will never forget the dictatorial military regime, which ruled Greece for seven years, and came to power due to NATO's backing. At the same time, NATO countries did nothing to prevent Turkish occupation in parts of Cyprus, he said.

The prime minister explained that his government demanded from NATO leaders that Greece be given necessary guarantees to ensure the country's security in case of possible aggression from Turkey. Otherwise, he said, our membership in NATO makes no sense.

A. Papandreu pointed out that the Greek government had plans for dismantling US bases in Greece in 1982. He said that the United States early in 1982. Presently, however, US servicemen have got special limits imposed on their activities.

## MEETING IN VIENTIANE

(Continued from page 1)

The communiqué points out that the hegemonistic line of Chinese power has united with American imperialism and reactionary forces in a drive against the peoples of the three Indo-Chinese nations. The delegates believed this was a real interference in the internal affairs of the South-East Asian countries, building up tensions and endangering peace and stability in the region. A very real threat to the Asian nations arises from the mounting military cooperation between Washington and Peking. Supported by Peking, the Washington administration is going ahead with its policy of interference and penetration of Asia.

These plans and strategies, which threaten the cause of peace, the delegates emphasized, are being countered by the steadfast peaceful policy of the socialist states and the worldwide movements for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The conference voiced their full support for the important proposals on crucial international problems launched during the 20th CPSU Congress. They underlined the critical importance of the new Soviet peace initiatives Leonid Brezhnev unveiled during his recent visit to the PRC.

## COUP ATTEMPT IN DOMINICA

New York. News agencies report an unsuccessful coup attempt to Roseau capital of the island state of Dominica to the Caribbean. A group of armed members from the so-called "security forces" disbanded by the present government tried to seize the police headquarters and the prison where former President P. John is held, after his unpopular regime was overthrown in 1979. In the gunbattle that ensued three people were killed and at least ten injured, including the island's police commissioner, before the attackers were finally repelled. In his address to the nation, the Dominican Prime Minister M. Charles said that there was a close link between the attempted coup and two others last spring, which were masterminded from the United States taking part.



"We Are United to the Struggle for Peace!" "No to Sending Troops to the Sinai Peninsula!" "No to Missiles in Italy!" These are slogans on banners which 200,000 demonstrators from all forest parts of Italy carried through the streets of Florence. On the same day, a meeting was held in Rome of the peace committees from the Italian capital, Turin, Florence, Milan and other places. The meeting proclaimed that December 19 would be the Day of National Mobilization in protest against nuclear weapons, the siting of new American missiles in Italy and growing military expenditures.

In the photo: demonstrators in the streets of the city.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

① Last November alone, more than 800 people were erased in Malaysia for drug trafficking, resulting in large quantities of heroin, morphine and opium being seized.

② W. Maréchal, a leader of the Christian People's Party, has formed a new government in Belgium. The government includes representatives from the Christian Social Party, the Christian People's Party, the Freedom and Progress Party, and the Reformist Liberal Party.

③ The British government has approved the sale of the missile cruiser "Norfolk" to the junta in Chile along with a supply tanker. The junta wants to buy at least two more British warships.

④ The Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, California, has designed a neutron artillery round for use with the 155-mm guns employed by NATO troops in Western Europe. It is estimated that to manufacture one round would cost one million dollars.

⑤ The UN General Assembly has called for sweeping sanctions against South Africa to "isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally". The vote was 118 to nil.

⑥ An investigation, involving last November's nuclear weapons accident of the American submarine base Holy Loch, Scotland, has been demanded by 84 British MPs.

⑦ Ruins of an ancient Arab hospital built in the Spanish city of Granada in 1365 have been discovered by archaeologists, who have been excavating the site for more than five years.

## PEOPLE

① Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt was awarded \$50,000 dollars in libel damages against a Washington-based political organization, Liberty Lobby.

② Mr Hunt, a former agent for the CIA and over an article in Liberty Lobby's weekly in 1978 headlined "CIA to nail Hunt for Kennedy killing".

The defence argued that the article, written by another former CIA agent, Victor Marchetti, was not defamatory because it did not say that Mr Hunt was actually involved in the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, only that the CIA was out to frame him for purposes of its own.

A Federal court jury of four men and five women disagreed and awarded Mr Hunt 100,000 dollars in compensatory damages and 550,000 dollars in punitive damages.

Mr Hunt, 63, served 33 months in jail after pleading guilty to wiretapping and conspiracy charges stemming from the 1972 Watergate break-in, which ultimately led to the downfall of President Richard Nixon.

Mr Hunt's lawyer told the court that he was "an honourable man" struggling to remake his life after the Watergate incident.

## Science and technology

## NEW GLUE FOR SURGERY

Researchers at the Vienna University medical school have produced a glue from human blood plasma capable of gluing bones, nervous fibre and stopping bleeding. The glue forms phibrium around the wounds helping stop bleeding and aid in the curing of wounds. Surgeons have already reported success with this glue.

## A SWITCH TO SAVE ENERGY

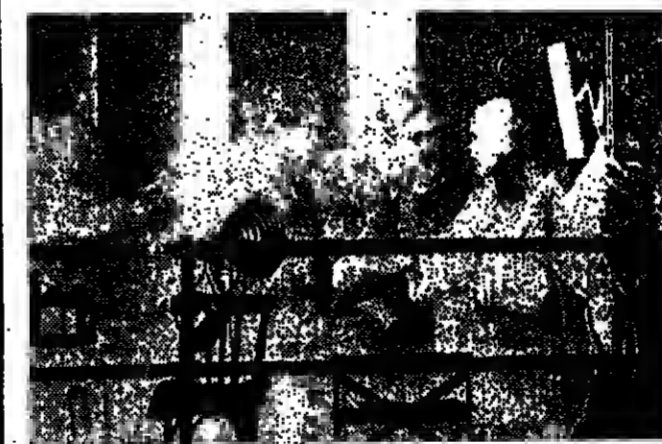
When dusk falls, street lighting is turned on by night-time switches. The problem with the present types of switches is that they automatically turn on too early in the evening, even when a storm cloud approaches. Young innovators from the Erich Weimer Electric Measuring Instruments Factory in Magdeburg (GDR) have developed a two-stage SLA-type switch. This in a speed ranging from 20 to 60 km/h.

## ARE X-RAYS HARMFUL

Japanese radiologists have carried out tests which confirm that generally numerous X-ray examinations of the stomach do not lead to leukaemia. Although this may not rule out all possibilities, the tests ensure that X-rays do not provide a serious threat to human health.

## CAR RUNNING ON SOLAR ENERGY

Mexico has designed its first car running on solar energy. During tests, the three-wheeled vehicle, meant for two passengers, covered 6.5 km in 20 minutes. The car is capable of accumulating enough solar energy to enable it to move for 10 hours at a speed ranging from 20 to 60 km/h.



Restorers have discovered some more details to Leonardo da Vinci's fresco "The Last Supper". When they had fully analyzed the composition of the paint and carried out thorough chemical studies, the experts then restored the original view of the fresco, unfortunately wrongly restored during the 18th and 19th centuries.

In the photo: a section of the restored fresco. Telephoto AP-TASS

## OF INTEREST

## Sleep less to keep healthy

Belgian, the Paris publishers, have brought out a book by Everette Matlin entitled "Sleep Less, Live Longer". The author maintains that for the organism of a healthy person, sleep is not the duration, but the "quality" of sleep. A really good sleep for three hours may be more beneficial than a long, though disturbed one. Examples are given in the book of how some people can do with very little sleep, but nevertheless feel fine and have an invincible energy. According to contemporary theories, Napoleon only slept a few

hours each day. By reducing our sleeping time even by 1.5 hours, we gain some 547 hours per year. It reminds us to learn to sleep more effectively. Factors conducive to lovable sleep include fresh air, protection from noise and light, the condition of a man's nervous system, etc.

## Talking walrus

Visitors flocking to the walrus pond in Boston are attracted by a walrus named Hoover, who can say several phrases in voice clearer than a talking parrot. Three years ago, James R. Hibel discovered that the animal could imitate human speech. En-

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## AID PEKING-STYLE

B. Barokhola writes for PRAVDA that in exchange for a pro-Peking policy the representatives of China promise other countries extensive economic aid as well as other aid. Spreading its influence over a particular country the Peking leaders quickly forget their promises to give a "colossal, highly effective and disinterested aid".

The low economic efficiency of projects, continuous postponement of promised credits, very slow commissioning of enterprises and the bad quality of products, all these are aspects of Chinese aid. In the past few years only 130 out of 500 planned projects were put into operation in other countries by Peking.

However typical example of genuine Chinese aid is the Tazara railway linking Tanzania with Zambia, crosses the arctic. It cost 450 million dollars to build it, but the railway covered unit for operation. There were 600 accidents in the first two years after it commenced operation and traffic stopped altogether in April 1980.

## BLATANT DISREGARD OF ELEMENTARY INTERNATIONAL LAW

This is how TASS characterizes the statement given by R. Reagan of a press conference in Washington, expressing his views on the events in Poland.

The allegations do not correspond either in content or in form to the situation taking shape in Poland. TASS points out. The US president uses these allegations to justify US imperial claims to Poland.

The US president's office in the idea that allegedly it concerns not Polish internal affairs, not the decisions passed by Polish leaders, but phenomena incited and sanctioned by the Soviet Union. Here R. Reagan is prompted by anti-Soviet elements and is implicitly twisting facts, states the commentary. He seems to look for a pretext to stir up a situation turning the internal Polish crisis into an international affair, not to end in Polish events, a justification for continuing the militarist programmes of Washington.

## SPIES ACTIVATED IN POLAND

Poland, as one of the most important links for the socialist defensive alliance, embodied in the Warsaw Treaty, has always been under the special attention of Western services, writes Prof. A. Monin in the newspaper KHASNAYA ZVEZDA. This became evident especially in the 70s when, with direct material and other support from the imperialist intelligence services, underground counterrevolutionary organizations KSS-KOR, "coordination of independent Poland and others emerged in Poland. A network of agents was urgently being planned. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, in the last nine years some 100 secret service agents of the imperialist states, were rendered harmless by the Polish security forces.

However, with the growing crisis in Poland, Western intelligence services were activated fully. This work was conducted by the staff members of official diplomatic missions, "tourists" who literally flooded Poland, and by many bourgeois journalists. Out of nearly 1,000 journalists who visited Poland in six months 100 were evicted by the authorities for espionage. There were nearly 40 per cent more attempts to involve Polish citizens into intelligence activity against their own state.

Certain US circles were paramount in the subversive activities against the Polish People's Republic, stresses Prof. A. Monin. In "eroding" socialism in Poland they saw a chance to materialize their coveted goal of weakening world socialism.

## THE ADDRESS REMAINS THE SAME

An article from Nicaragua published in the newspaper KOM-SOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA claims that every day newspapers include reports concerning clashes between frontier guards and gangs, which penetrate the country from the territory of neighbouring Honduras. Only a few manage to escape redistribution as battered and smashed gangs return to their camps and bases.

Who leads, trains and supplies the criminals with money and weapons? Those who arm and train cut-throats from Cuban counterrevolutionary organizations. The same people who foster armed formations of the type of "death squadrons" or "mano blanca" in El Salvador and Guatemala. Their names are not always known but their address is well known, reads the article. It is the US Central Intelligence Agency.

## The New Year Issue

Five-year-old S. Brown, grow Santa Claus (Father Frost) in a competition for the best drawing. In a New Year postage stamp, held in Britain, the Post Office printed the drawing on an eleven and a half pence stamp, which has already been issued.



## Round the Soviet Union

● FASHIONS OF ALLEPOCHS ARE ON DISPLAY AT THE MUSEUM OF HISTORY OF ARMENIA AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE SAMPLES OF NATIONAL COSTUMES WHICH WERE WORN BETWEEN THE SECOND MILLENNIUM BC AND THE RECENT PAST. It is interesting to note that the appearance of the now fashionable checkered dress goes back to the Urartu period. The exhibition has attracted the attention of specialists from the light industries, and many patterns and elements of clothes are to be used in the sewing of new clothes.

● COMFORTABLE LINES, THE "LEV TOLSTOY" HAS JOINED THE FLEET OF THE BLACK SEA STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The liner has set off on its maiden voyage. At present, the company's vessels can accommodate 12 thousand passengers.

● THE OLD RUSSIAN WEDDING CEREMONY, WITH ITS SONGS AND ROUND DANCES WAS INTRODUCED TO PART OF A CONCERT PREPARED BY THE TEACHERS AND STUDENTS OF THE LENINGRAD CONSERVATORY. Various elements connected with the wedding ceremony presented at the concert were restored during ethnographic expeditions to the villages in north-western parts of Russia. The concert is part of the conservatory's new cycle entitled "Traditions from Ancient Russia's Musical Culture".

● A MAJOR STAGE HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN THE EXPANSION OF THE OLENGORSK ENRICHMENT FACTORY, THE LARGEST METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY IN THE NORTH OF THE USSR. Already capacities have been commissioned to extract more than a million tonnes of ores and to produce 400,000 tonnes of iron concentrate.

## INSTITUTE RESTORES EYESIGHT

The Helmholtz Research Institute of Eye Diseases, in Moscow, is one of the leading ophthalmological institutions in this country. Its laboratories and clinic have devised and tested many new methods for eye treatment, such as ultra-sonic diagnostics and surgery. Here the most complicated operations are performed. Foreign bodies are removed from the back section of the eye-ball, and tumours, and "weld" retina are replaced through the use of lasers. The institute accepts patients from different parts of the country. Eyesight in the clinic is maintained, restored or treated after injuries have caused damage. Patients arrive from as far as Poland as Great Britain, Spain, Brazil, the United States and from a number of socialist countries.

"We also give consultations to foreign specialists," says Kaenla Trulnava, the Director of the Institute. "International symposia and exhibitions are held and have concluded with agreements including scientific and technical cooperation with institutions from the United States, France, Yugoslavia and the GDR."

A short while ago, the Institute treated Todd Cantrell, a 12-year-old boy from the United States. He had a rare and severe form of pigmentation retinitis. At the moment, Todd has gained a much sharper sight, and his field of vision has widened. Compared with 100°-200° in a normal case, Todd had only five degrees of his left before the treatment. Now, his field of vision has considerably increased.



Photos by Boris Kozlmin

## AZERBAIJAN: STATION GETS STARTED

The Azerbaijan power station, now under construction, is to be one of the most powerful stations in the Transcaucasia, as its four units will reach 1,200,000 kW. A sound economy and environmental protection are the two major concerns of the designers. The equipment manufacturers and the builders.

## POWER FOR THE HIGHLANDS

The Soviet Central Asian republic of Kirghizia, a mountainous land, two-thirds of which lie at an altitude of over 100 metres above sea level, has now become a major producer of electricity and cotton. The republic of Kirghizia has neither cotton plantations nor powerful generating plants of years ago. They have now come to life thanks to a plan for boosting the republic's economy.

Cotton growing experts from the neighbouring republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan have helped in starting the first cotton plantations.

Energy from mountain rivers has been harnessed to electricity Kirghizia. Today five hydro-power stations are in operation on the Naryn. The largest of them, the Toktogul hydro-power station, generates over 3,500 million kWh of electricity a year. The Kirgiz hydro-power station is now under construction on the Naryn. Already its first generating units are producing electricity, and upon the completion of construction work the station will annually generate 2,500 million kWh.

## Places to visit

## The wonders of an ancient city

A tourist who has already enjoyed the old architectural monuments of Samarkand and Bukhara should not miss the 10th-15th century structures of Khiva. The special feature of Khiva is that these buildings are not scattered in the city but form an ensemble, which gives a full picture of the appearance of a medieval Central Asian city.

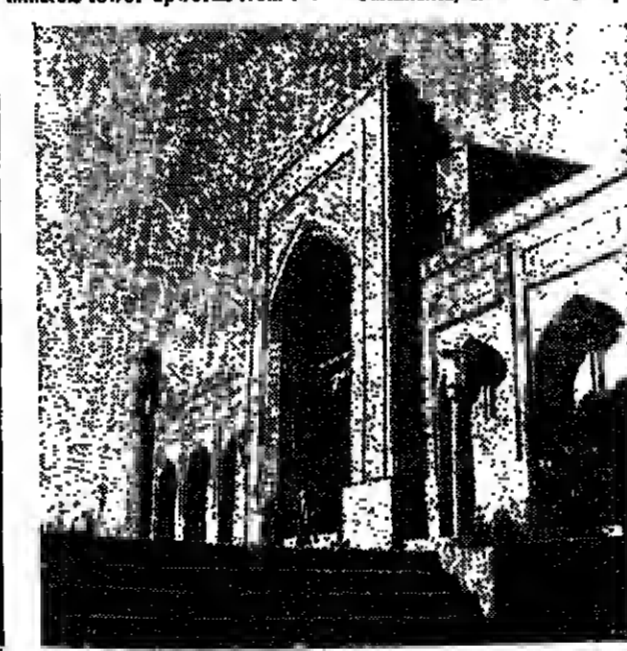
Khiva was first mentioned in the 10th century by Arab travellers who spoke about it as a big city at the end of the desert. Early in the 17th century Khiva was created the capital of the Khiva Khanate and right up to the establishment of Soviet power formed the residence of khans, a centre of Moslem religion, trade and primitive industries in the lower reaches of the Amudary.

Ichon-kale (the inner city) is surrounded by walls with gates on each of the four sides. The portals, cupolas and colonnades of mosques, madrasahs and minarets tower upwards from the

labyrinth of narrow streets. There are more than two dozen monuments of Uzbek architecture in an area not exceeding 25 hectares.

The oldest building—the Sayid Alauddin Mausoleum—is the only monument belonging to the 14th-century Mongolian epoch. East of the mausoleum is situated the cathedral Juma-mosque, which is mentioned in the works of the 10th-century Arab travellers. However, this ancient mosque was pulled down and a new one erected in 1788, only leaving 13 wooden and amazingly carved columns from the original structure.

In Khiva one can see many other interesting monuments, among them the Kullug-Murad madrasah with its underground water reservoir, the indoor market, and the public baths. Also one should not forget the Shargat-Khan madrasah, built early in the 18th century and named because Makh-tumkuli, the people's poet from Turkmenia, studied in this place.



## MIR PUBLISHERS NEW YEAR PLANS

Moscow's Mir Publishers has launched a new series of books entitled, "Biographies of Scientists". In 1982 it plans to publish, in particular, books about the prominent Soviet physicist, Lev Landau (1908-1968), the designer of the Soviet space systems, Sergei Korolev (1906-1966) and Igor Kurchatov (1902-1960), under whose guidance the world's first nuclear power station was built in 1954. The Mir Publishers are to issue in the new year nearly 250 titles in 18 languages, printing a total of 5 million copies.

Mir, incidentally, one of the world's biggest publishing houses,

contributes much to exchanging scientific achievements and strengthening cooperation and mutual understanding among nations. Its books are purchased by firms in 140 countries.

Along with the translation of Soviet books into foreign languages, the publishing house concludes agreements with foreign authors and publishers for the rights to translate books from foreign languages. Every year it publishes in the Russian language nearly 200 books by foreign authors, covering all fields of knowledge.

## OF INTEREST

## In pursuit of the bath

11 oil anniversary dates were marked we would not miss commemorating the 90th anniversary of the first Russian oil baths (built in Fayezskiy as reported in the famous Ispovestnyy Chronicle).

Wooden baths, however, existed much earlier and they were mentioned 100-200 years before the stone baths even appeared.

Not far from the St. Sofia Cathedral in Kiev archaeologists unearthed a massive stone structure. At first specialists thought it was a furnace for burning bricks, but then they came to the conclusion that the structure was a bath. It contained several divisions, one of which held a huge boiler mounted on a special scaffold to heat up the water. There was also a room where people poured cold water over their heads, or this was done by a special good for the health.

## Science and technology

## TSUNAMIS IN LIVE CELLS

The physical nature of waves constantly rolling in live cells resembles that of tsunamis. These tidal waves originating in the place of underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions cause terrible destruction, whereas the "biowaves", arising in the organism in the process of food oxidation, are creative in nature and constitute life. This phenomenon was admitted and explained at the Theoretical Physics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

The theory of energy transfer taking place in the long protein chains, proposed by Ukrainian scientists, have helped reveal a new type of superconductivity. The protein which was regarded as an absolute insulator was instead shown as a kind of a vibrator along which electrons roll, as if through a groove. The use of physical ideas in the study of biological systems opens up opportunities for designing new technological processes, based on the operation principle of live cells which are in fact electric machines of sorts.

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## CARGO ON AIR-CUSHIONS

An original device for transporting goods over a small distance has been developed at the student design bureau of Kharkov Aviation Institute. An air-cushion shifts heavy loads in no time, the operator needs only to guide the cushion to the necessary place.

Pneumatic loaders using a similar process already operate in the Nakhodka and Magadan ports in the Far East. They eased the work of dockers and considerably sped up ship handling.

## HEALTH SERVICE IN TAJIKISTAN

Outlays for the health service in Tajikistan this year have risen by five per cent above the figure for 1981. The republic has highly skilled doctors and a unified network of medical institutions. There are 9,000 doctors and over 200 hospitals, many polyclinics and dispensaries now functioning in this territory. Alim Odinmammadov, Deputy Minister of Public Health for Tajikistan, told TASS that the republic has everything to meet modern preventive, diagnostic and curative requirements. In the current five-year plan period medical aid for the population will be considerably improved.

The health service pays particular attention to the rising generation. All families with growing children are given paediatric aid, both preventive and curative. A medical nurse calls daily on each newborn baby and a paediatric doctor visits once in a fortnight. These services, just as many other medical treatments are free.

## NEW MINERAL WATER IN GEORGIA

A new mineral spring, discovered near the Alpine resort of Bakuriani, has been added to the natural and climatic map of Georgia.

Georgia abounds in mineral springs numbering about 1,500 and their output totals about 100 million litres per day, flowing from practically inexhaustible sources.

Borzhomi stands out prominently among the springs, as its waters are taken not only to cure various ailments, but also as healthy drinking water. The water production of Borzhomi continues to increase, especially with the discovery of new springs. Today nearly 500,000,000 bottles per year of fresh spring water originates from Georgia.

## DRAWINGS BY JAPANESE CHILDREN

An exhibition revealing the greatness of children's imagination is on show at Friendship House in Moscow. Their authors are little Japanese artists, pupils of forms 1-4 from Hokkaido Island. Their drawings depict landscapes, still life and scenes from the lives of urban and rural children. The artists also did not miss such themes as air travel, sports competitions, games and dances.

The drawings on display were executed by children who suffer from physical disabilities. However such defects do not affect the drawings which are bright colours and images reflect the world through the children's eyes.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Hokkaido House of Japan-USSR Friendship and Culture, in Sapporo, where an exhibition of drawings by Soviet children created a great success last November. When the exhibition closes the works of the Japanese children will be handed over to Moscow school children.

Kazuyuki Hasegawa (Elaborator from the secondary school for the deaf in Kushiro). "Shikig"

Rumee CHISTYAKOV



## VIEWPOINT

## CONSUMER DEMANDS IN RELATION TO THE SOVIET ECONOMY

Tatyana KORYAGINA, Cand. of Sc. (Econ.)

The living standards of the population depend upon the growth of their incomes, and the responding market. Over the past 15 years the real incomes of the Soviet people have doubled, and the volume of retail trade has increased 2.5 times.

It is only natural that the level and nature of consumption in the Soviet Union have also changed. With increase in trade, for the first time reaching 1,000 rubles per person a year, the supply of some items, particularly those that are in fashion, have not met the growing demand.

Specialists believe that this situation regarding the market of goods and services has arisen because the monetary incomes of the population have begun to overtake the supply, unprepared for such a rapid change in the demand.

In this situation, there were two ways to solve the problem. Either to freeze the growth in the monetary incomes and to raise the prices for all the goods, including everyday necessities, or allowing incomes to increase, to maintain stable price index for basic goods, and to ensure a growth in the commodity resources supplied to the retail market, especially those in greater demand.

It is clear that the second way, chosen by the Soviet government, is more difficult, but far more acceptable. Although there can be no promise of an early solution, it is guaranteed that the optimum balance between supply and demand will be met, and at the expense of the population.

Having set out to increase the output of consumer goods, to improve their quality, and to broaden their range, the Soviet Union has decided, under its 11th five-year plan, to ensure a higher rate of growth in the production of Group "B" industries producing consumer goods, as compared with Group "A" which causes the means of production.

The problem of quality is being solved by introducing up-to-date technologies in industries. The main line in the development of consumer industries requires the modernization and reconstruction of industries specializing in goods under heavy demand. In the past 15 years, more money has poured into these industries than in building new production facilities, and this investment policy will remain unchanged throughout the 80s.

No less radical changes are expected in the market of food products. Today, the first stage has been reached in work concerning the all-Union food programme, which will unite the efforts of all technological links on the way from the field to the consumer, including the processing industries, transport, storage facilities, and the consumer. Compared with the 11th five-year plan of 1976-1980, the investment into the development of food processing industries is to increase 1.5 times. Particular attention is to be given to the building of processing resources in the food industry, as well as mutual interest and responsibility between every link of the chain working for the success of the programme.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## IRON SMELTING WITHOUT FURNACES

The use of direct arc recovery instead of traditional processes and electric smelting is both cost saving and environmentally clean, writes Edward Zvonitsky in the magazine *TEKHNIKA-MOLODOYU*.

Presently under construction near the town of Siny Oskol is the Oskol combined electric smelting factory which employs no blast furnaces, the first such factory in this country. Each furnace will produce more than 1,200 tonnes of iron every 24 hours in the form of metal pellets to be further used for steel electric smelting. To compare, in 24 hours, the world's largest blast furnace produces 10,000 tonnes of liquid pig iron. However, this pig will not be reduced in the future, even when the production capacity of the direct recovery furnaces doubles.

Smelting iron without blast furnaces has a promising future. The use of natural gas instead of coke will make it possible to reduce the transportation of fuel and raw materials. Iron ore will arrive at the smelting factory via pipes as liquid pulp direct from places of extraction.

The Oskol smelting factory will use ore not only from the Lebedinskoye, but also from Piskovskoye and Stalinskoye iron ore deposits. Prospects are searching for iron ore near Melitopol, Beidyansk and Stryi. The deposits there are extensive, and they will completely ensure the future operation of the blast furnace-free method.

## THE FATES OF HISTORICAL TOWNS IN THE HANDS OF ARCHITECTS

A Union of Architects has been established in the Russian Federation. The problems the new Union has to tackle are discussed in *STROITELNAYA GAZETA* by A. Rogozov.

The tradition of public activities carried out by architects in Russia is more than one hundred years old. It all began with a group of forty people, and now there are more than eight thousand architects in the Russian Federation. The main task of our Union in the next five years involves discussions concerning the most important projects for towns and villages. The Union will attempt to solve many problems found in architectural art, and also to provide practical aid to the industrial projects of the five-year plan.

In this republic, 115 cities and towns are historical.

New and restorative construction work within these historical urban areas therefore, needs to be carefully planned and organized. The Union is able to draw upon the experiences of their colleagues from other constituent republics, particularly from the Baltic area and the Caucasus. Architects from these regions before starting any "invasion" of the historical or countryside areas begin by making a thorough urban construction analysis, building their new structures with regard to the customs and landscape of the area. Therefore, one of the most urgent tasks for Russian architects will be to determine the manner in which future development will be undertaken in these historical cities.

## ONE MUST COOPERATE WITH THE DESERT

This is the opinion of Agadshen Babayev, President of the Turkmenistan Academy of Sciences. He writes in *LITBURNAYAYA GAZETA* that the experiences of the USSR shows that the desert may serve as an abundant source of various natural resources. This question is very important for us, as 14 per cent of the USSR territory lies within the zones of arid deserts.

The cities that have grown as the settlements for oilmen, gas workers, miners, metallurgists and chemists. There are about 50 million sheep and goats, 15 million head of cattle, 3 million horses and an enormous population of camels now grazing on the desert pastures of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The country gets its cotton, oil, oil-seeds, and oil products, nearly 80 per cent of its raw silk, 40 per cent of wool, vegetable oil, fruit and melons all from this "arid land".

The need to develop this dry zone is proved by the fact that it covers a larger area than the land and holds a higher population density.

Economists have calculated that 1.5 million tonnes of cotton, 800,000 tonnes of rice, 350,000 tonnes of meat, many vegetables, fruit, grapes and melons can annually be obtained from every million hectares of this arid land in the desert. A pay-off time in Turkmenia, more than 7 million hectares of desert land are fit for irrigation, though less than a million is so far in cultivation, and in Kazakhstan more than 40 million hectares are suitable for irrigated farming.

## GENTLEMANLY CONDUCT ON THE ROAD

In the newspaper *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*, Soviet auto racer Alexander Ispolentov writes: driver's mastery can be measured in the kilometres he has travelled without accidents. He comments that even on the toughest routes through mountainous countries he always felt more at ease than on an ordinary motorway or city street, because in professional rally driver is usually for more considerations than a city driver. They respect themselves and their roads, and, therefore, they do not drive recklessly, or violate traffic regulations; accidents are therefore minimized.

Unfortunately, consideration for others is lacking with many motorists, and unpleasant surprises in the street await the nervous driver on any street, comparable to the rally track.

Alexander Ispolentov is convinced that most accidents occur because drivers do not respect each other and are inattentive on the road.

## LONELINESS IN A FAMILY

How can the family, which is designed to rid a person of spiritual loneliness, only increase this feeling? An attempt to answer this question was made in the youth newspaper *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* by writer Leonid Zhukhovitsky.

According to the writer, there are three main reasons why this situation occurs. Firstly, we overrate position. In moments of passion people attempt to gain closeness, yet these are only moments, proving a shaky foundation for a life full of numerous hardships and concerns.

Secondly, we overrate jealousy. This feeling is treated like a domestic watchdog, and is thought to safeguard the family. Yet, under these conditions neither trust nor understanding is possible. Perhaps, the 17th-century romantics are correct, there is too greater price for love, when jealousy is ripe within the family.

Thirdly, we overrate the very pattern of the family. We highlight the importance of matrimonial obligations such as wedding parties, wedding rings, and honeymoon. In short, we build up this matrimonial wall sometimes forgetting that it is human feelings, and not things we can never just completely shut have been trapped inside. Family relations therefore have a tendency to make two people either spiritually close or each other or hopelessly lonely.

# ENTERTAINMENT

## PROFILES

### Raimonds PAULS



"Meestro is Our Guest" is the title of the gala performance by noted Latvian composer Raimonds Pauls, being staged at the Variety Theatre in Moscow.

Raimonds Pauls displays his enormous potential, as he is down at the piano and begins to play. This composer-artist combines his talent with his easy manner, coupled with humour and imagination.

Variously shows are arguably the most popular vocal art today, and therefore ironically it must be treated seriously. A son of a glassmaker, Pauls realized his vocation, when as a boy he played for a band at various celebrations. Later he studied at the conservatoire where they tipped him as becoming a virtuoso pianist. His teachers used

to say that even the keys smell of the dacha floor when he touches them. They tried desperately to reform him, asking him to quit jazz, but all in vain. The youth had other people he looked up to learning, especially from Gershwin.

His teachers' hopes were not fulfilled and Raimonds refused to enroll at the postgraduate courses, instead joining the Riga Variety Orchestra. Later he led this orchestra for many years, making it one of the best in the country. Some of his teachers' predictions became true, as he turned into a brilliant improvising pianist and a "light music star". You can hear his tunes in the street, in homes, and from people of different ages and tastes. Not occasionally was his song, "Meestro", performed by Alla Pugacheva, voted the song of the year. Apart from composing over 300 songs, he is responsible for the splendid musical "Sister Mary", some operettas, widely known scores for the theatre and cinema, and instrumental miniatures.

Many of his songs contain surprises—remember the graceful rhythmic "Yellow Leaves", and the equally rhythmic but much more fiery "Dancing on the Drum", both of which contrast with the lyrical songs like "Compose Music" and "Married" interspersed with hatted elements (all three set to Andrei Voznesensky's words). Pauls cooperates with singers of varying styles, as well as choirs, on most original numbers.

You can tell his melodies from a hundred of others; whatever the current fashion his melodies will remain popular.

This is why his works will always remain contemporary. Every generation has tastes and sympathies of its own, says Pauls. Doubtless there are contemporary rhythms and verses that should be reckoned with, but one should not react, like the weathercock, to all the whims of the ever-changing vogue. Arrangements and electronic accompaniment do change but the melodies never, which remains the most important thing.

Tatyana OKULOVA

### A history of Uzbek folklore to be published

The Pen (Science) Publishers in the Uzbek republic has published a monograph by the Tashkent scholar G. Djeliev, devoted to folk-tales. This is the first attempt in Uzbekistan to trace the roots of folk-tales and their relationships with other genres of Uzbek epic.

Folk-tales and the dastans (poems written by Iranian and Turkic peoples) have enriched each other over many centuries. It is not accidental that some of

their stories end heroes are the same. The famous dastans—"Tehkir asil Zuhre" and "The Forty Maidens"—emerged from folklore in both folk-tales and legends. Especially the dastans "Gergely" and "Zustakhon", which have inspired many folk-tales.

The monograph will form a cornerstone of a history of the Uzbek folklore, which the republic is planning to publish.

spectacle called "Gili". It was staged by a miming group in Minsk. Its themes incorporate the eternal source of talent, generosity and beauty that lies in the Byelorussian people.

Records. At the end of the year two new records will be on sale. In them Svetoslav Richter plays Schubert's "Musical Moments" and "Impromptus", Schumann's "Fantasy Pieces", Chopin's "Preludes" and Schumann's "Novellettes". The disc was recorded by the Japanese company, "Victor".

### WORKS BY TWO ARTISTS ON SHOW



The graphic illustration and 14/16 Kryemadaya Embankment, Central Art Club at 9 Zvezdochka Street, featuring landscapes, portraits, still life and abstract compositions by Nelly Novitskaya. "Musical" by Boris Prokhorov. Drawing for the film "A Lesson in History".

### Retracing Pushkin's steps

Television viewers in Tbilisi, Yerevan and of Moscow's National TV network have watched newly completed documentary entitled "A Trip to Arzum". The film was made by TV studios in Georgia and Armenia.

Their cooperation in this project was not at all accidental. On May 1, 1820, the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin left Moscow for the Caucasus. From here he proceeded to Tiflis, the area of active military operations between Russia and Turkey. On his way he crossed Georgia, eloped in Tbilisi, and travelled in the mountains and valleys of Armenia. He described everything he saw in his wonderful travelogue, "A Trip to Arzum".

The film revisits the places he saw, areas which will always preserve his memory.

## 'LATIN AMERICA'

The Khindzhevskaya Literature publishing house will put out an almanac entitled "Latin America". It will include modern literature from Cuba, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Para-

guay, El Salvador, and other countries. Works by Latin American authors included in the almanac will be published in Russian for the first time. The almanac will appear annually.

## A SMASH HIT

The Maloch recording company is recording the performances of the Jewish Chamber Musical Theatre. The first set of records has been sold out, with the recording of fragments from Yuri Shilling's opera "Black Bride to the White Mare".

The scene of the opera is set in a small Jewish settlement dotted in pre-revolutionary Russia. The performers depict most vividly the dull and gloomy world of the people overriden by humiliating poverty. Yet the

prominent theme of the opera remains a hymn to the love of man, to life and to love. The characters of the opera, including the courageous hero Isidore, the pious old man Solomon and the crafty Benjozin.

The well-known Soviet masters of culture, poet Ilya Repin, ballet-master Elena Vlasova and conductor Mikhail Gluz, took part in the staging of the opera. It is performed in Yiddish, the same as other works of the theatre.

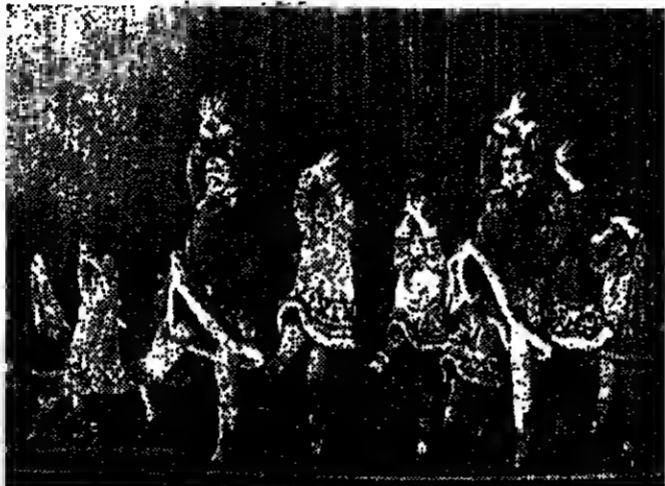
## THE ART OF THE KOMI REPUBLIC

The Komi Autonomous Republic is situated near the Polar Circle. Moscow over a period of several days was the scene of a display of literature and art devoted to the 50th anniversary of this republic.

During the festival the audience enjoyed the performances of the Song and Dance Ensemble, Asya-Kya (dawn), the oldest team of creative performers in the republic, and the Sigudek Folk Song and Dance

Ensemble. They were also introduced to the composers, musicians, and soloists of opera and ballet from the republican Musical Theatre, actors from drama theatres, and amateur companies. Exhibitions of paintings and decorative-applied art and a photo display entitled "Komi Autonomous Republic in 50 Years" opened in the capital.

Documentaries about this wonderful northern land were shown at the "Rossiya" cinema in Moscow.



On the photo: the Song and Dance Ensemble.

## WHAT'S ON?

December 22-25

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 23—Gyrovoy, Cerele, "Netball" (ballet) performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 25—Tchelitkovsky, "Svan Lake" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq. 22—Prakolov, "Ivan Grozny" (ballet). 23—Händel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera). 24—Triple-bill: Svelanov, "The Red Gaidel Rose"; Mahler, "La Rose mado"; Bizet-Schedrin, "Carmen-Silite" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 23—Leontalio, "Il Pagliacci" (opera). 24—Shchedrin, "Not Only Love" (opera). 25—Sidelnikov, "Siepen Rezin" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 22, 24—Zurbin, "Pepelopo".

Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leninskaya Prospekt). 23, 24—Zurbin, "The Moon and Detective".

### FILMS

A Journey to Paradise (Lithuanian Film Studios). The film is based on H. Sudermann's novel, "A Journey to Tiflis", and features the events that took place in bourgeois Lithuania.

Cinema: "Zvyozdny" (14 Prospekt Vernadskogo). Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo.

An Attempt (Lithuanian).

A love-story concerning two deaf-and-dumb people.

Cinema: "Budapest" (14 Leskova St.). Metro Medvedkovo. Buses 278, 601.

### CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/27 Bersenevskaya Embankment). 22-25—"Meestro is Our Guest", a benefit performance by the composer Raimonds Pauls, featuring Alla Pugacheva and the Russian pop group.

# BUSINESS

## NEW YEAR PRESENT

The USSR recently purchased a large consignment of Philippine coco oil. It is a real New Year present to us—this is how the Philippine newspapers, political and public figures assess

the decision of the Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Commoalists overhate Soviet purchases as a proof of expanding Soviet Philippine relations despite developing external opposition.

## THE JAPANESE 'SAKURA' IN MOSCOW

A short while ago we reported the opening of an Indian restaurant in Moscow. Today, we have another piece of news, a Japanese restaurant has opened its doors to Muscovites at the International Trade Centre. The restaurant is called "Sakura".

Almost all of its foodstuffs will come from Japan and the preparation of dishes will be undertaken by Japanese chefs, who will pass on their skills to Soviet cooks. The guests being received at the door by kimono-clad hostesses, the atmosphere remains typically Japanese.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Mr. Shochi Mayekawa,

President of the Mayekawa Trading Co., which has helped establish the restaurant, noted that everything was undertaken at a highly technical and aesthetic level. "I believe that a cuisine of any nation is part of its historical and cultural heritage," he said to conclude. "Therefore, I want our 'Sakura' to be a flower which will commemorate the mutual understanding and co-operation between our two countries."

The opening ceremony was attended by the Director of the Centre, Lev Garsinov, and by His Excellency Tokichiro Umedo, Japanese Ambassador to the USSR.

Kimasaeta RAZIN

## India's third steel giant

Work is now in full swing on the construction site of the new steel plant in Visakhapatnam; the third metallurgical giant being built in India with Soviet assistance. A furnace with a capacity of 3,200 cubic metres designed for smelting about 5,000 tonnes of pig iron per day will be built for the first time in India. Installed at the new plant will be the latest coking batteries made in the USSR, equipment for

the steel smelting shop, continuous steel pouring installations and converters.

This plant with a capacity of 3.4 million tonnes of steel per year is the biggest project of India's sixth five-year plan. The first stage of the plant, with an annual capacity of 1.2 million tonnes of steel, is to go into operation by December 1985 and the entire plant will be completed by the end of 1987.

## PRAGUE METRO

A huge "mole", a mechanized tunnel-digging shield of Soviet make, is digging tunnels for the underground railway in Prague. Cooperation between Metro builders in Prague and Moscow has now entered a new phase. An agreement has been reached, according to which specialists from Prague are to design and

build one of the stations for the Moscow Metro. In turn, Metro-stro, the authority responsible for the construction of the underground in Moscow, is to build a station on a new line of the Prague underground. The line, more than five kilometres long, is to link the industrial area of Smichov with the city centre.

Lenin Central Stadium. Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 22-24—Jolly Fallows pop group.

## EXHIBITIONS

Central Writers Club (53 Haren St.). Two exhibitions at once: paintings and drawings by the Georgian artist D. Kokobadze, and a new exposition called "Writers at the Basel", landscapes, portraits and book illustrations painted by the Moscow writer D. Sheshurin. Open daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Barrikadnaya. Trolleybus 5.

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (7/9 Begovaya St.). Nearly 100 works by Moscow's painter Pyotr Sholokhov: landscapes, portraits and still lifes. Open daily, except Tuesday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Begovaya. Trolleybus 20.

## SPORTS

Volleyball. Central Army Club. All-Purpose Sports Gym (9 Leninskaya Prospekt). 25—USSR women's championship. At 4 p.m., 5.45 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

The first day of the 44th national championship will see Avtomobilist (Tashkent) v Central Army Club, Sokol (Kiev) v team of the Pedagogical Institute (Moscow Region) and Avrova (Siga) v Dynamo (Moscow) encounters.

BANDY. Dynamo Stadium. Small Arena. 24—Dynamo (Moscow) v Spart (Gorky). 7 p.m.

This is the current match in the 34th national championship. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 23 and 25—Racing and trotting. At 6 p.m. (both days).

## WEATHER

December 22-25. Moscow, city and region, on December 22, light snow, temperatures minus 2° to minus 7°C at night and during the day, later on temperatures will drop to minus 10° to minus 15°C at night, and to minus 8° to minus 10°C during the day. Wind N and SW.

## ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOP MODERN INDUSTRY

A high-capacity piping mill TPA-100 is now operating at a piping plant in Zala, north-western Romania, the complex is being constructed with Soviet help.

This giant mill forms the heart of the plant, says piping shop superintendent engineer Suc Lazo, and will be turning out 337,000 tonnes of piping a year. The mill is completely automated and will be serviced by 35 Romanian specialists trained in the USSR.

The Soviet Union is giving Romania assistance in setting up a new modern industry.

## A successful symposium

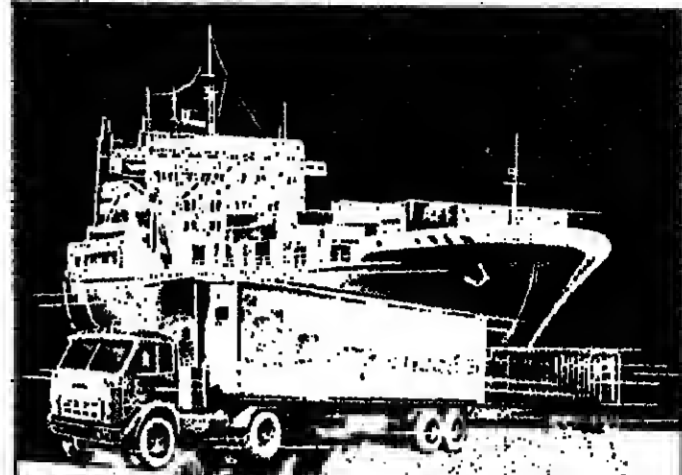
V/O Vneshtorgkizles recently aided the West German GEA firm in arrangements for a symposium in Moscow for Soviet organizations. During this meeting the firm's specialists spoke of their experience of developing and maintenance of heat-exchange equipment in oil, gas and petrochemical industries, electric power engineering, as well as various equipment used in the food industry.

The goal of the symposium, GEA commerce director Frenz Schulenberg told our correspondent, was to intensify our Soviet counterparts with GEA's production and export potential and find out what the current Soviet needs in such equipment are. GEA first started doing business with the USSR back in 1930, supplying it with air-cooling condensers for steam locomotives. After the war the company, acting as a subcontractor for other firms, supplied air condensers for a power station in Armenia, 10 MV gas turbines, and large quantities of air condensers for ammonia-producing facilities. The biggest post-war deal, according to Schulenberg, was cooperation with the FRG's Messerschmitt in building the Orenburg-USSR Western border gas pipeline, for which GEA supplied 80 per cent of the natural gas air-cooling installations used on the pipeline.

## Intourist news

A Finnish doctor from Helsinki, Jari-Birk Michelson, now staying at Moscow's Rossiya Hotel, prefers to take his

## TRANSIT THROUGH THE USSR



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## Contacts and contracts

© In Moscow the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia signed a protocol concerning reciprocal trade in 1982. This will provide further cooperation between the two countries.

© Talks ended in Moscow between the government delegations of the USSR and Czechoslovakia has resulted in signing a protocol of the goods turnover for 1982. The protocol takes into consideration the commitments of the sides stemming from the agreement on trade and payments during the period of 1981-1985, and other economic agreements.

© The 29th session of the Intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR took place in Berlin. Special attention was focused on cooperation in increasing

the production of furniture, footwear, socks and stockings, and in commencing the mass production of automatic washing machines with electronic controls.

© V/O Mashinimport has signed a number of contracts with their long-standing Japanese partners, Nichimen and Itoh. The Japanese firms will provide the USSR with hydraulic cranes that have a lifting power of up to 120 tonnes and electric loaders with a lifting power of up to 1.5 tonnes. V/O Mashinimport has bought from the Italian firm Nuovo Pignone compressor equipment.

© Following the contracts signed between V/O Technolorg and the Italian firms Inter-tecnica, Fivie and ATCO, Italy, large consignments of black and white kinescopes for TV sets and 5,000 air conditioners will be supplied. Another Italian firm Calteneo SpA, bought from this association a large consignment of Zenit, Lyubitel and other photographic cameras.

ing long-forgotten recipes. This is why we are not surprised that Mr. Michelson, having once tasted our pancakes, revisited our restaurant. You, too, are always welcome at "Gorky St."

## Let us entertain you!

dinner in the cosy room named Shazko Horya (wolf), at the (tourist hotel restaurant).

If you want to wine and dine somebody in good style you will invite them to one of the four restaurants in Holitskiy offering the best of Russian cuisine, he said.

Viktor Dubov, senior chef at the Intourist hotel, told us that "Our restaurant consists in fact of three restaurants, with varying halls, mini-buffets and bars, which can accommodate 1,800 customers at a time. We have set up a so-called breakfast service, which takes only a few minutes to serve breakfast or dinner. The restaurant, Shazko Horya, holds an attractive bar show featuring Russian dances, among others. Each hall con-

